

QA-581
Gilmore and Beulah Green House
109 Brown Road
Chester vicinity, Queen Anne's County

circa 1930
Private

Located on Cox Neck on Kent Island, the Gilmore and Beulah Green House is a modest, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, frame dwelling built circa 1930. The house displays a side-gable roof, a modified bungalow form, a wide shed dormer across the front, and an enclosed front porch. A non-historic, prefabricated metal shed stands east of the house.

In 1910, Gilmore and Beulah Green – both of whom were African Americans – purchased a house and approximately one acre of land on what is now Brown Road, on Cox Neck, Kent Island. Circa 1930, they appear to have replaced the original house with the dwelling currently stands on the lot. The house displays a modified bungalow form and resembles the *LaSalle* model kit house sold by Sears, Roebuck and Company between 1926 and 1932. The Greens' house is just north of the community of Coxes Neck, one of a number of small, African-American, maritime and farming communities that formed along Cox Neck after the Civil War. Gilmore Green was a lifelong oysterman, working as a tonger as well as on dredge boats. The Green family owned the property until 1999.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-581

1. Name of Property

historic

other Gilmore and Beulah Green House (preferred)

2. Location

street and number 109 Brown Road not for publication

city, town Chester, MD 21619-2209 X vicinity

county Queen Anne's County

3. Owner of Property

name Timothy D. and Diane M. Iraca

street and number 41 Hill Street telephone

city, town Coalport state PA zip code 16627-9225

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber SM 740 folio 715

city, town Centreville tax map 57 tax parcel 54 tax ID number 04-020596

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0 structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	1 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-581

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Summary

Located on Cox Neck on Kent Island, the Gilmore and Beulah Green House is a modest, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, frame dwelling built circa 1930. The house displays a side-gable roof, a modified bungalow form, a wide shed dormer across the front, and an enclosed front porch. A non-historic, prefabricated, metal shed stands east of the house.

Description

The Gilmore and Beulah Green House is located on Cox Neck, part of Kent Island, in Queen Anne's County. It sits a little over one mile south of the village of Chester. The house faces north and stands approximately one quarter of a mile west of the intersection of Brown Road and Cox Neck Road. The circa 1930 house is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame, side-gable structure. It sits on a level, grassy lot with small plantings lining the foundation. A few immature trees are scattered in the yard, and one mature tree sits to the east of the house.

The house possesses a modified bungalow house form. It is reminiscent of numerous houses sold as kits nation-wide during the early twentieth century, in particular, the *LaSalle* model, sold by Sears, Roebuck and Company between 1926 and 1932.¹ The house at 109 Brown Road has a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, a central brick chimney with a corbelled cap, and a continuous, rock-faced concrete-block foundation. A shed dormer projects from the roof, extending to the ridge line. A shed-roofed, enclosed porch conceals the front entrance and encapsulates the central two-thirds of the façade. This porch rests upon a continuous cinder block foundation. The house is clad in aluminum siding, and has a boxed, aluminum cornice. A one-story, three-bay, frame addition extends from the south end of the east elevation.

The front porch fenestration at the Gilmore and Beulah Green House comprises a row of awning windows that fill the top half of the enclosed porch, with a row of fixed transom windows above them. The porch features a centered, metal storm door. The shed dormer is lit by three, one-over-one, wood, double-hung windows with aluminum storm windows and affixed, metal, louvered shutters. The side elevation's windows match those on the façade.

Secondary Resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects.)

A non-historic, prefabricated, metal, front-gabled shed is the only other structure on the property; it sits approximately fifteen feet east of the house.

¹ Katherine Cole Stevenson, H. Ward Jandl, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1986), p. 138.

8. Significance

Inventory No. QA-581

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates circa 1930

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Summary Statement of Significance

In 1910, Gilmore and Beulah Green – both of who were African Americans – purchased a house and approximately one acre of land on what is now Brown Road, on Cox Neck, Kent Island. Circa 1930, they appear to have replaced the original house with the dwelling that currently stands on the lot. The house displays a modified bungalow form and resembles the *LaSalle* model kit house sold by Sears, Roebuck and Company between 1926 and 1932. The Greens' house is just north of the community of Coxes Neck, one of a number of small, African-American, maritime and farming communities that formed along Cox Neck after the Civil War. Gilmore Green was a lifelong oysterman, working as a tonger as well as on dredge boats. The Green family owned the property until 1999.

Historical Narrative

In 1910, Gilmore and Beulah Green purchased a house and approximately one acre of land from Dr. John R. Benton.¹ According to the mortgage, the property was located on the south side of "the Timber Landing Road," the current Brown Road, which was in place by 1877.² The 1920 census places the Greens owning their own home on Cox Neck, so they were clearly living on the property at that time.³ However, the current house on the property likely dates to circa 1930.⁴ It is not clear why the Greens replaced the existing house with the current structure.

The house that the Greens built circa 1930 displays a modified bungalow form, with its one-and-one-half stories; compact, rectilinear footprint; prominent front and rear dormers, and low-slung profile. The bungalow form had its genesis in the 1890s, and was popular both nationally and in Queen Anne's County through the first decades of the twentieth century. Bungalows became especially prominent in the 1920s and 1930s, when the rate of home ownership drastically increased among the middle and working classes in the United States. Bungalows were designed to be inexpensive to build, and easy to maintain without hired help. Stylistically, bungalows often display some combination of modest Craftsman or Colonial Revival detailing; the Gilmore and Beulah Green house

¹ A mortgage from that year indicates that the Greens purchased the property from Benton, and took out a mortgage with him as well. A 1920 deed seems to finalize the sale, acknowledging that the Greens have paid their mortgage to Benton. (See Chain of Title, *Continuation Sheet* 8-3, for this and all subsequent deed references for this property.) Benton seems to have granted mortgages and loaned money to many people and organizations in Queen Anne's County. Between 1906 and 1913, Benton held 23 mortgages. In those same years, there are 39 bills of sale in the county land records that detail Benton's purchase of numerous boats, horses, and assorted personal property. Since Benton, as a doctor and farmer, probably had little use for the numerous boats that he purchased, it is possible that he loaned money and held personal property as collateral. In the same years, Benton also purchased 12 parcels of land, of varying sizes. Some of those purchases, however, may represent foreclosure upon defaulted mortgages. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Grantee Index Volume 3, pp. 28-33. See also QA-609, *Eaton I-House*; also Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JEG 8, Folio 544 (6 January 1906), Liber SS 8, Folio 286 (8 August 1910), Liber SS 10, Folio 545 (11 November 1911), Liber WFW 1, Folio 346 (17 April 1912), Liber WFW 1, Folio 560 (19 July 1912).

² *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, MD* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877). The road was not present in 1866. J. G. Strong's *Map of Queen Anne's County* (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866). The origin of the road's name is not clear, although it probably led to a landing on Cox Creek.

³ Several houses lined Brown Road by 1904; the house that the Greens occupied beginning in 1910 was likely one of them. U.S. Geological Survey, St. Michaels, MD Quadrangle (15 Minute Series), 1904.

⁴ The current tax assessment assigns a 1933 construction date to the dwelling, which is consistent with its form and style.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet 9-1 for Bibliographical References.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.567 acres

Acreage of historical setting 1 acre

Quadrangle name Kent Island

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000 (7.5 minute)

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries shown on tax map 57, grid 13, parcel 54 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Gettings Smith, Director, Architectural History and Preservation Planning Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	December 21, 2007
street & number	1502 21 st Street, NW, 2 nd Floor	telephone	(202) 223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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does not display any decorative elements characteristic of either the Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles, although many of the original exterior finishes may be obscured by later alterations.

Bungalows like the Gilmore and Beulah Green House were sometimes purchased from mail-order companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company. Beginning at the end of the nineteenth century, many Americans chose to construct their houses either from plans purchased from mail-order catalogs, or with an entire kit of construction materials purchased by mail.⁵ Many companies fulfilled the demand for mail-order houses, but Sears, Roebuck and Company, which already had an established mail-order business when they initiated home sales in 1908, was by far the largest.⁶ By 1930, the company had sold nearly 50,000 houses. One reason that Sears was able to maintain its unrivaled position was that it sold designs that reflected American tastes and preferences.⁷ The house at 109 Brown Road resembles the *LaSalle* model sold by Sears, Roebuck and Company between 1926 and 1932.⁸ However, there is nothing that explicitly indicates that the Gilmore and Beulah Green House was ordered from a catalog as it does not conform precisely to any known standardized plan.

The Gilmore and Beulah Green House stands just north of the community of Coxes Neck.⁹ The area around the east side of Cox Neck Road and along Riverside Drive – which runs eastward from Cox Neck Road towards the western branch of Crab Alley – was particularly densely populated.¹⁰ After the Civil War ended in 1865, Queen Anne's County underwent significant economic, social, and political change. Many of the county's African-American communities formed in the 1860s and 1870s as newly free African Americans bought land to build their own churches, schools, and homes. Historic maps and census records indicate that, by the beginning of the twentieth century, a string of small African-American maritime communities developed south of Chester along Cox Neck Road on Cox Neck, which lies between Crab Alley and Cox Creeks.¹¹ The location was convenient for oystermen like Gilmore Green, and surrounding farms also provided employment for farm laborers.¹²

Gilmore Green worked nearly his entire life as an oysterman. In 1920, according to the census, he was tonging for oysters.¹³ Tonging, the traditional method of oyster collection, was, by its nature, both an individual and a grueling effort, thus limiting the size of the

⁵ Stevenson and Jandl, p. 19; also Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses from Books, Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide* (University Park, Penn.: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000), p. 149.

⁶ "Of all the companies that sold plans or houses by mail, Sears, Roebuck & Co. is today the most famous. This is in large part due to its being (until 1993) a giant in the mail-order business and also because the fact that it once also 'sold houses,' largely forgotten since the demise of this department in 1940, is intriguing to many." Reiff, p. 185. Some of the other companies involved in the mail-order business were the Hodgson Company, Alladin Homes, and Montgomery Ward. Stevenson and Jandl, p. 19.

⁷ Stevenson and Jandl, p. 19.

⁸ Stevenson and Jandl, p. 138.

⁹ Between 1866 and 1877, the small community of Coxes Neck was established by Noah Robinson, Frank Watkins, George and John Richardson, John Wilson, Charles Harvey, among others, who all built houses along Cox Neck Road in this area. *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County*; also *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland*.

¹⁰ A deed for one property describes Riverside Drive as "a lane leading from the public main road to a colored settlement." See QA-588, *Ellis and Beatrice White House*. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber CWC 43, Folio 299 (15 August 1969).

¹¹ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 4, Broad Creek, Page No. 24. "The community of Chester might really be called the communities of Chester; there is Dominion on Route 552, and Coxes Neck, wherein clusters of Blacks dot each small section." Bertha Pulley, "Chester," *The Black Arts Festival of Queen Anne's County, Theme: "Black Horizons in Queen Anne's County,"* program (Centreville, Md.: Queen Anne's County Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 10 June 1978), p. 14. *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County*; also *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland*. For other examples of houses in this community, see QA-582, *Hazelton-Green House*, QA-588, *Ellis and Beatrice White House*, and QA-602, *1458 Cox Neck Road*.

¹² 1870 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 4, Broad Creek, Page No. 24. Other African-American residents of Coxes Neck "were oyster packers, insurance agents, blacksmiths, shopowners such as shoe repairing, cleaning establishments, and an owner of an ice cream parlor." Pulley, "Chester." Also Fordonia E. Watkins, conversation with author, Chester, Md., 18 July 2007. In 1917, on his World War I draft registration card, Green described himself as a farm laborer working for Charles E. Kirwan. This seems to be the only time that Green did not work in the oyster industry, though it is possible that he regularly worked as both a farmer laborer and waterman. U.S. Draft Registration Card, World War I, Gilmore Green (5 June 1917).

¹³ 1920 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 4th District, Kent Island, Enumeration District 78, Sheet No. 11A.

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waterman's catch.¹⁴ The industries associated with catching and packaging oysters frequently employed African-American workers like Gilmore Green. In the late nineteenth century, African Americans comprised one-third of all oyster tongers.¹⁵

In addition to tonging for oysters, Gilmore Green also worked on oyster dredging boats. In 1900, at the age of 13, he was working as a culler on an oyster dredging boat while living with his uncle, Richard Green, on Crab Alley Neck, and in 1930, he again worked on a dredge boat.¹⁶ Over the course of the nineteenth century, the demand for oysters increased dramatically, bringing large, out-of-state, dredging operations and steamships to the Chesapeake Bay, and threatening the livelihoods of local tongers.¹⁷ In response to the economic threat posed by out-of-state dredgers, the Maryland General Assembly passed protectionist laws in the early 1830s that outlawed dredging, and restricted the harvesting of oysters in Maryland waters to Maryland residents.¹⁸ In 1865, in response to the continued growth of the industry, as well as the pleas of local watermen, the Maryland Assembly altered its earlier stance, passing legislation that permitted Maryland residents to dredge in waters of at least fifteen feet depth; the legislation also mandated the use of sailboats for both dredging and tonging.¹⁹ Despite permission to dredge for oysters and dramatic declines in Chesapeake Bay oyster harvests in the 1890s and again in the 1920s, many of Queen Anne's County's oystermen continued to tong for oysters.²⁰

¹⁴ "Hand tongs were developed to pick up the oysters from a boat. Hand tongs are a long scissor-like tool with metal rakes on the ends. The waterman stands on the side of his boat, opens the tongs, and reaches to the bottom of the river. He closes the tongs, scooping the oysters between the rakes. He then lifts the tongs into the boat and dumps the oysters onto the culling board. The river might be fifteen or more feet deep. The tongs are very long, heavy, and hard to manage . . . [H]and tonging is hard, slow work. Sometimes each 'lick' of the tongs brings up only a few oysters. Even so, most of the oyster harvest from the Chesapeake is taken with hand tongs." "Watermen, Harvesting the Bounty: Oysters," *The Mariners' Museum - Newport News, Virginia* (Newport News, Va.: The Mariners' Museum, 2004), accessed 16 November 2007, <<http://mariner.org/chesapeakebay/waterman/wat009.html>>. See also Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), p. 219.

¹⁵ Brugger, p. 324.

¹⁶ 1900 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 4th District, Enumeration District 63, Sheet No. 6A; also 1930 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Fourth Election District, Enumeration District 18-8, Sheet No. 13A.

¹⁷ "Employing cable-drawn, chain-bag devices - dredges - as they raked over the oyster beds, 'drudgers' vastly increased the size of a day's take (indeed, they [Northern watermen who brought the dredge to the Chesapeake] had badly depleted their Northern sources) and threatened the tonger with extinction." Brugger, p. 219.

¹⁸ Brugger, p. 219.

¹⁹ In the 1870s, Crisfield, in Somerset County, Maryland, became the largest oyster center on the Eastern Shore, with more than six hundred boats calling it home. Approximately 10 million bushels of oysters were brought into Crisfield in the 1870s, and a record 15 million passed through the town in 1884. Brugger, pp. 322-324. A chart depicting the annual Chesapeake Bay oyster harvest between 1840-1980 can be found in Brugger, p. 786. See also Charles B. Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, Vol. II* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1950), pp. 871-874; and Donald G. Shomette, "Kent Narrows Timeline" (Queen Anne's County Heritage Consortium, Chester, Md., 2004, photocopy). The law restricting the use of motor boats for oystering would stand, largely unaltered, until 1966, when the state decided to allow their use for dredging on Mondays and Tuesdays only, limiting their haul to no more than 150 bushels per day "[. . .] at a time when, under sail on an especially good day, a skipjack had been able to take 300 bushels (which at the dock sold for about \$3 each)." Brugger, p. 637. In the early nineteenth century, tongers used small, two-masted sailboats known as canoes. Beginning in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, oystermen used the bugeye, a boat that evolved from the earlier canoes. Brugger, pp. 322-324. Starting in the 1890s and continuing into the late twentieth century, the skipjack was the boat of choice for the Chesapeake Bay oyster fleet. Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form [Multiple Property Documentation]: Chesapeake Bay Skipjack Fleet*, NR # 64000307 (1985). See also Ralph E. Eshelman, *National Historic Landmark Study: Chesapeake Skipjack Hilda M. Willing* (1994).

²⁰ "[. . .] most of the oyster harvest from the Chesapeake is taken with hand tongs." "Watermen, Harvesting the Bounty: Oysters," *The Mariners' Museum - Newport News, Virginia*. Information about the decline of oyster harvests in the 1890s and the twentieth century can be found in Brugger, pp. 461-462, 786. Information about the continuing importance of the maritime industries, despite declines, can be found in Clark, pp. 870-873; and Shomette.

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Chain of Title

26 June 2000

Grantor: Paul R. Fleagane

Grantee: Timothy D. Iraca & Diane M. Iraca

Liber SM 740, Folio 715

one acre [actual: 0.567 acres], excepting the 0.433 acres deeded to Winston and Doris Jackson in 1972

18 May 1999

Grantor: Raye G. Robinson

Grantee: Paul R. Fleagane

Liber SM 677, Folio 490

one acre [actual: 0.567 acres], excepting the 0.433 acres deeded to Winston and Doris Jackson in 1972

"Whereas, Sylvia Holland, grantor departed this life on October 26, 1998 and Audrey G. Mitchell, grantor departed this life on February 15, 1994 and Madie J. White, grantor departed this life on July 29, 1997 all parties held this deed as Joint Tenants and not as tenants in common."

29 July 1983

Grantor: John M. Green, personal representative of estate of Mary Beulah Green, deceased

Grantee: Sylvia Holland, Audrey G. Mitchell, Madie J. White & Raye G. Robinson, all of Baltimore City

Liber MWM 200, Folio 711

one acre [actual: 0.567 acres]

"Gilmore Green predeceased his wife, Mary Beulah Green, this decedent."

"Saving and excepting therefrom, however, the parcel of land granted by Gilmore Green and Mary Beulah Green, his wife, to Winston M. Jackson and Doris G. Jackson, his wife, by deed dated April 22, 1972 and [. . .] containing 0.433 of an acre of land, more or less."

16 December 1946

Grantor: Nellie G. Meredith

Grantee: Gilmore Green & Mary Beulah Green (husband and wife)

Liber ASG, Jr. 16, Folio 133

one acre

The intent of this transaction and the one immediately preceding it seems to have been to correct the naming error in the 1920 deed.

16 December 1946

Grantor: Gilmore Green, also known as Gilman Green, & Mary Beulah Green (husband and wife)

Grantee: Nellie G. Meredith

Liber ASG, Jr. 16, Folio 132

one acre

"Being the same property conveyed unto Gilmore Green as Gilman Green by deed dated June 30th, 1920 [. . .]."

30 June 1920

Grantor: Dr. John R. Benton & Alice Benton (husband and wife)

Grantee: Gilman Green

Liber JFR 10, Folio 257

"[. . .] situate on Kent Island and lying on the south side of the public road leading from the Coxes' Neck road to Timber Landing, and [. . .] containing one acre of land, more or less [. . .]."

"[. . .] the land above described is composed of two lots of land one of which was conveyed unto John R. Benton by George A. Green, & wife, by deed [. . .] and the other part thereof was conveyed unto the said John R. Benton by deed from one Gilford Landen [. . .]."

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10 December 1910

Mortgage

Liber SS 9, Folio 211

"Whereas, the said Gillman Green is indebted in and for the sum of Three Hundred and Seven Dollars and Seventy Cents (\$307.70), being for house and lot, and lot bought of Dr. John R. Benton, and situated on the Timber Landing Road, on the south side of the road [...]."

Maryland Historical Trust

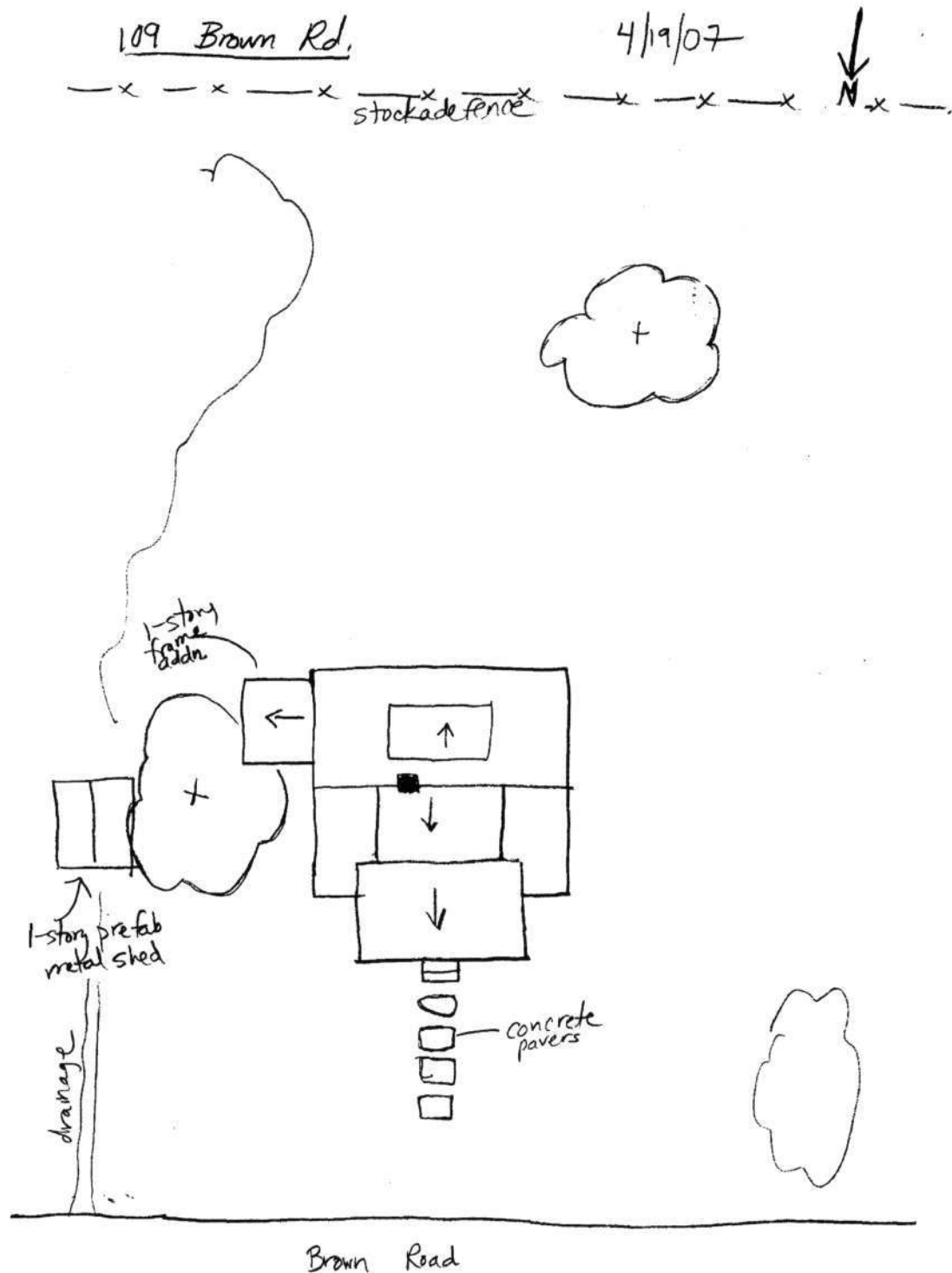
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- U.S. Draft Registration Card, Gilmore Green (5 June 1917). Registration Location: Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Roll: 1684365; Draft Board: 0.
- U.S. Geological Survey. Annapolis, Md. Quadrangle (15 Minute Series), 1904.
- U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 1870.
- U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 1900.
- U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 1920.
- U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 1930.
- "Watermen, Harvesting the Bounty: Oysters." *The Mariners' Museum - Newport News, Virginia.* Newport News, Va.: The Mariners' Museum, 2004. Accessed 16 November 2007. <<http://mariner.org/chesapeakebay/waterman/wat009.html>>.

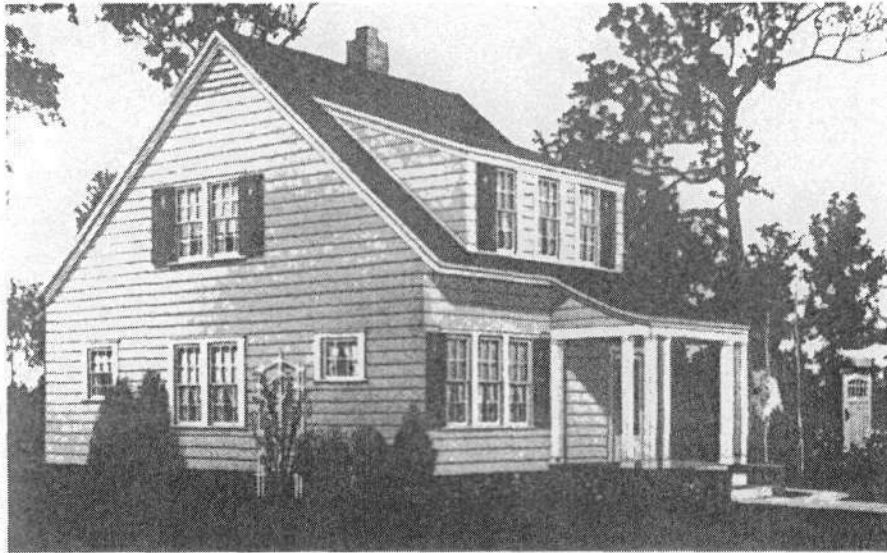


Site Plan
 QA-581
 Gilmore and Beulah Green House
 109 Brown Road
 Chester vicinity
 Queen Anne's County, Maryland

not to scale

QA-581 – Gilmore and Beulah Green House
 109 Brown Road
 Chester vicinity
 Queen Anne's County, Maryland

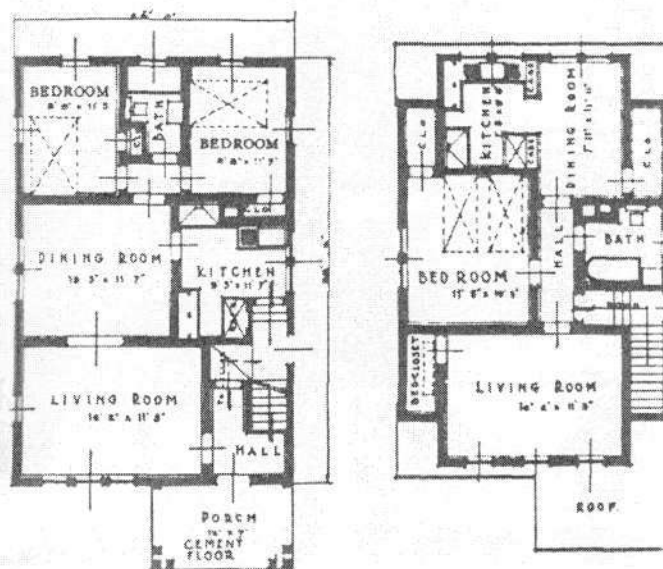
THE LA SALLE



The La Salle, colonial duplex or "income bungalow," makes a worthwhile and high-grade investment. It provides: (1) a home for the owner; (2) a steady income from rental of the other apartment. In the long run the owner finds such rental actually pays for the investment. That's why the income bungalow is such a decided success.

Details and features: Nine rooms and two baths. Two-family house. Front porch supported by paired square columns; shed dormer. French doors between living and dining rooms on first floor; built-in china cabinets between kitchen and dining room on second floor.

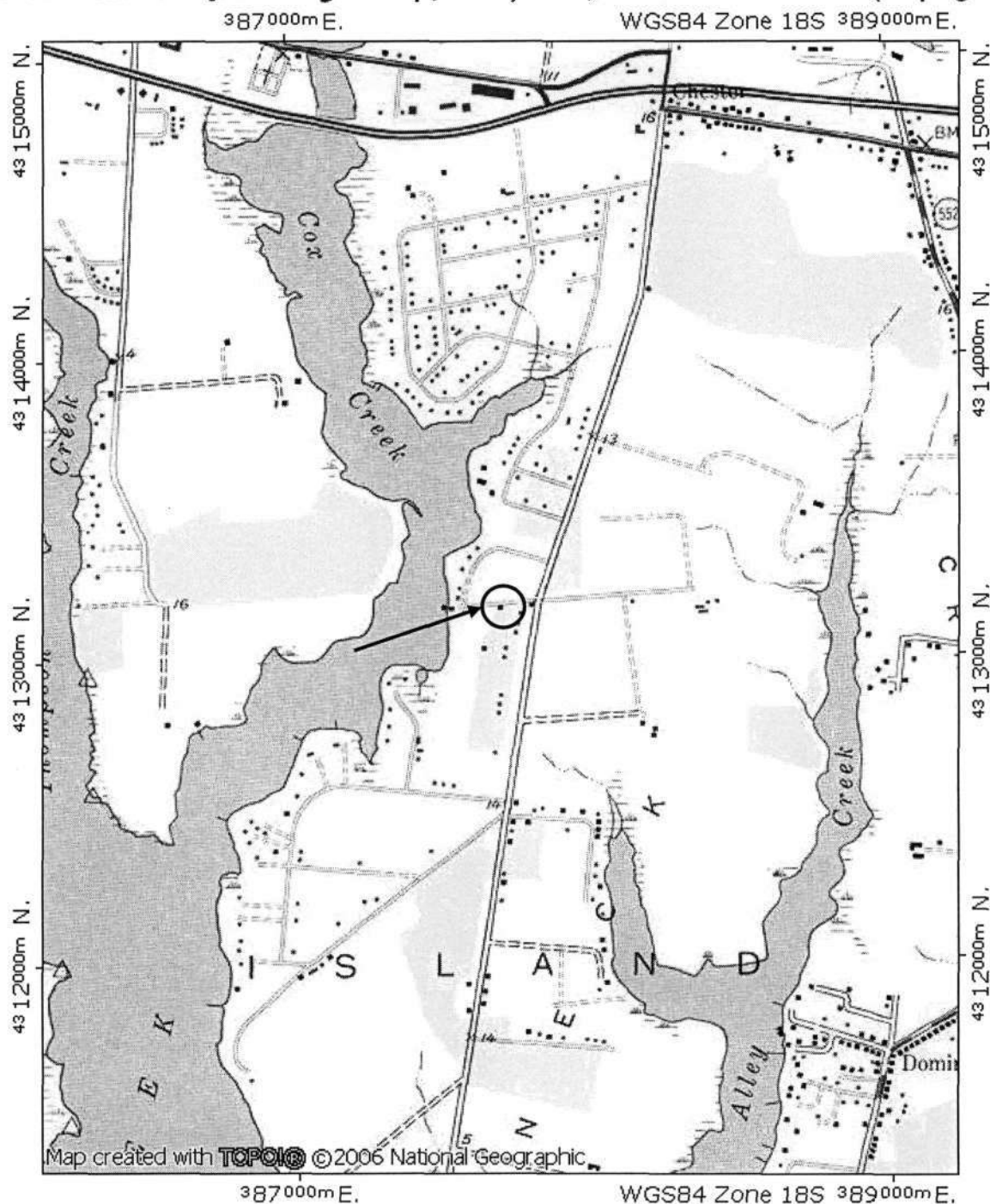
Years and catalog numbers: 1926 (P3243); 1928 (C3243); 1929 (P3243); 1932 (3243)



Price: \$2,530 to
 \$2,746

The Gilmore and Beulah Green House resembles the LaSalle model from the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog, although there is no direct evidence that connects the two.

USGS Kent Island Quadrangle Map, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)



QA-581
 Gilmore and Beulah Green House
 109 Brown Road
 Chester vicinity
 Queen Anne's County



QA-581
GILMORE & BEULAH GREEN HOUSE
109 BROWN ROAD, CHESTER vicinity
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

FACADE (NORTH ELEVATION), LOOKING SOUTHEAST

1 of 2



QA-581
GILMORE & BEULAH GREEN HOUSE
109 BROWN RD, CHESTER VICINITY
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

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